THE RUS, New York City.

Pants-Ricoque No. 12, near Grand Mutel, and Elegan No. 10, Roulevard des Capucines. If our friends who favor us with man

publication wish to have rejected articles returned hey must in all vases send stamps for that purpose

England and America

The Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S speech at Birmingham points more emphatically than any earlier guidepost to a harmonious gelation between England and America, if need be, as against the rest of the world.

The statesman on our side of the water who will not consider any proposition of this magnitude with an open mind is unworthy of his influence, if he has any.

For its proper discussion all that we need In statesmanship as keen, as alert, as farpseing, and as resolutely intent on guarding the interests of the United States as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S is in behalf of England.

The Harvard at St. Pierre.

The report that the cruiser Harvard, formerly the American liner New York, had peceived permission to stay a week at St. Plerre for the repair of machinery, may not have been wholly unwelcome to the naval authorities at Washington.

It had looked as if ill fortune might have caught the racer in a trap. The departure of a Spanish ship, it was said, forced the Harvard, under the neutrality rules, to stay twenty-four hours before following; but those same rules did not allow her to stay more than twenty-four hours, unless by some special permission. Meanwhile, the real purposes of the Spanish fleet were unknown. In spite of her speed she might find herself under the range of powerful guns as soon as she reached the three-mile limit outside the harbor, and in that case would have a chance of being erippled in She attempt to seek safety by flight.

But the need of repairs is one of the acknowledged exceptions to the 24-hourrule. Whether the Harvard really was much disabled remains to be seen. Enough that the plea is said to have been admitted, and that the Spanish fleet is not expected to devote its time to watching her, with the fleets of Sampson and Schley to be reckoned with and also with its own plan of campaign blocked out.

Late despatches represent the Spanish fleet to be far away from St. Pierre, while the Harvard's safety, under her reported liberty to remain in port a week, seems manured in any case.

Admiral Sampson and San Juan.

The protest against the bombardment of Ban Juan, made by Senor MOLINAS in the Spanish Cortes on Friday, is not well founded. The Deputy from Porto Rico says that this bombardment, being without notice, was an infringement of international usage; and Gen. Corres added that it was a piece of vandalism which would

be reported to the powers of Europe. But there is nothing in the laws of war which requires notice of bombardment to be given to a fortified place, during the progress of war. When the Germans threatened to bombard Port au Prince, a few months ago, they gave a notice of a few hours, but in that case no state of war existed. Again, when Spain bombarded Valparaiso, in 1865, an hour's interval was allowed between the blank charge that gave the notice and the actual bomhardment. But that interval was intended to allow Chili an opportunity to do the specific thing demanded, namely, to salute the Spanish flag in atonement for a grievance. Besides, Valparaiso was wholly unfortified, and the guns were directed not at military works, but at public buildings.

The case of San Juan was far different Hostilities had been going on in Gulf waters for weeks, while, as Dr. Snow, the well-known authority on interna-Sional law, says, " in case of war, the very fact of a place being fortified is evidence that at any time it is liable to attack, and the non-combatants residing within its limits must be prepared for a contingency of this kind." This is true, also, of the inweatment of fortified places by armies, Where " if the assault is made, no notice is given, as surprise is essential to success." In the same spirit HALLECE says that every besieged place is for a time a milibary garrison; its inhabitants are converted into soldiers by the necessities of Stelf-defence.

Turning to the official report of Admiral BAMPSON, we find him saying that, as soon as it was light enough, he began an "attack upon the batteries defending the city. This attack lasted about three hours, and resulted in much damage to the batteries and incidentally to a portion of the city ad-Sacent to the batteries." It is therefore alear that this latter damage was simply the result of the proximity of the defensive works to some of the dwellings. The same thing would occur in bombarding Havana. Can any one imagine that the Spaniards, if they suddenly appeared in New York Bay. would be obliged to give notice before opening fire on Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth for the reason that adjacent settlements would suffer from the fire! The advantage of suddenness in the attack upon s place not only fortified but forewarned current events, cannot be renounced. Oivilians dwelling near defensive works

In the Franco-German war of 1870 there were repeated instances, according to the authority already quoted, of deliberately firing on inhabited towns instead of on their fortifications, and "there were cases, like that of Peronne, where the town was partially destroyed while the ramparts were nearly intact." The ground taken was that which a military writer, Gen. LE BLOIS, had advocated five years before, namely, that the pressure for surrender expreised by the people becomes greater on subjecting them to the loss of life and proparty. "The Governor is made responsible for all the disasters that occur; the people rise against him, and his own roops seek to compel him to an imme-Mate capitulation." At San Juan there was no attempt of this sort, the fire being concentrated upon the batteries, with the tingle view of destroying them. The like-

know what they risk in war.

would suffer did not require previous notice of the bombardment, and, in fact, when the Germans opened fire on Paris without notification, and a protest was made on behalf of neutrals, BISMARCE simply replied that no such notification was required by

the laws of war. At San Juan, as at Havana, neutrals and non-combatants long ago had all needed warning of the probability of bombardment, and Spain's proposed protest to the European powers is likely to be fruitless.

The Martial Spirit of America.

The eagerness with which young mer whose whole lives seemed to be given up to the pursuit of pleasure have enlisted in the ranks of the volunteers, more particularly the regiment of THEODORS ROOSEVELT, affords evidence that ease and luxury have not degenerated their manhood. Most of these young fellows go in as enlisted men simply, without having undertaken to make use of any influence, possibly within their reach, to obtain commissions or to seften for themselves the rigors of service as private soldiers. They ask no discrim ination in their favor, attempt to impose no conditions, and they will get none. They have put themselves voluntarily under the severe military law and will take their chances along with the rest of the enlisted men.

Their spirit in thus responding to the sall for volunteers is not peculiar to them, but extends to the great body of American young men; yet that they should have it and display it thus creditably will tend to draw to them sympathy and admiration previously denied them, on the supposition that they were mere butterflies of fashion, excombs, and children of wealth and luxury, removed from the impulses away ing the hearts of the great body of youth. They are showing that they are not made of sugar or salt, and that virile energy and generous manly sentiment are not limited in this republic by any social conditions. They will find in association with their comrades of the ranks that such differences are superficial rather than radi cal, and that the qualities of American character most deserving of respect are independent of them.

This exhibition of martial and patriotic spirit extends to young men generally. It is even more striking now than it was at the outbreak of our civil war. The President's call for volunteers was for 125,000 only, but six times that number responded. A million men might have been obtained easily. The places of members of National Guard regiments made va cant by the wise severity of the medical examination are quickly filled, while in all parts of the Union there is grievous disappointment that the remaining opportunities to enter the service are so few. If the Hull bill for the reorganization of the army had passed in its original form, as the exigency of the war required so imperatively, the whole of the proposed regular force of 104,000 men would have been filled rapidly and with a quality of recruits fully as high as that which the call for volunteers brought out. The best blood of this republic would have rushed to enlist in the ranks of the regular army, already made up of the most desirable material it has contained since its establishment. The most remarkable thing about this

iemonstration is its general unselfishness

except so far as there is in it a manifestation of a youthful craving for adventure. Naturally enough, there is much eagerness on the part of individuals to obtain the distinction of commissions as officers and escape from the harsh subordination of enlist ment, even at the expense of greater liability to danger; but relatively the amount of such self-seeking is small. Purely personal and political influences exerted in disregard of military requirements have been comparatively unavailing, and the organization of the volunteers has proceeded generally on lines approved by the military judgment which seeks only the accomplishment of the highest attainable efficiency. No purely political Generals have vet appeared. No distinctions in favor of any class of the volunteers have been made. The great mass of the young men enlisting have neither made nor thought of making any efforts to obtain discrimination in their behalf or any mitigation of the hardships of service because of any artificial social distinction arrogated to themselves. They are ready to take their luck along with the rest as comrades in arms, and ask and expect no special consideration. They know that only by surrendering their individuality for the good of the whole can they be useful to the republic in war, and that only on the condition that they render themselves absolutely amenable to military discipline will they be entitled to the name of soldiers. They must be at command for whatever duty is committed to them by their officers. The military law can recognize no distinctions between them, and the more intelligent they are the more complete is their understanding that by the oath of their enlistment they are compelled to an obedience which is binding on all and is enforced equally on all under the most painful penalties. But such knowledge has not restrained in any degree the youthful impulse to enlistment.

The American military spirit is now more ardent, more aggressive, and more general than ever before in the history of this republic, and its manifestation in every condition of our society, uniting the whole by a common enthusiasm, is proof of increasing vigor in the race and affords assurance that America is well fitted to go forward in the larger career to which its destiny is leading it.

The Power to Make New Counties.

It so happens that just as the Legislature of this State has exercised the power to make new counties, for the first time in forty-four years, the Congress of the United States is considering the question of restricting legislative authority to establish new countles in the Territories.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. WILLIAM S. KNOX of Massachusetts, which provides that hereafter the Legislatures of the Territories of the United States shall not create new counties by special act, and which also declares that all special acts in any Territorial Legislature establishing new coun-

ties shall be null and void. Mr. Knox's bill furthermore expressly disapproves and invalidates an act in relation to the removal of county seats, passed by the Legislature of New Mexico on Feb. 5, 1897. This statute, in form at least, is general law, but it probably has some special effect which is deemed objectionable by Congress. Mr. Knox's bill empowers Territorial Legislatures to enact general laws, applying to all parts of the Ter ritory and to all cases alike, providing for the organisation of new counties and preshood that adjacent buildings and streets scribing the conditions under which new

counties may be established. But until sch general laws have been provided by Congress, they are not to have any force or effect whatever.

The power to create new countles in New

York is exercised by the Legislature. The only express provision on the subject in the Constitution prohibits the erection of any ounty unless its population shall entitle it to a member of Assembly. There is also a prohibition against passing any private or local bill locating or changing county seats. Prior to the creation of the new county of Nassau in the present year, the last county established by the Legislature was Schuyler, which was taken from Che mung, Steuben and Tompkins in 1854. Of the sixty countles of the State which existed before the creation of Nassau county, ten were formed in the seventeenth cen tury (1683), twenty were formed in the eighteenth century (1772 to 1800) and thirty in the nineteenth century (1802 to 1854). Two counties which belonged to New York when the province was originally divided into shires and counties by the act of the Colonial Assembly, passed Nov. 1, 1683, now belong to New England. These are described in the statute as follows :

"Dukes County, to conteyns the Islands of Nan tookest, Martina Vinyard, Elicabeth Island and me

"The County of Cornwall to contains Peraquid, & all his royall Highnesses Territoryes in those parts, with the Islands adjacent." Some parts of the colonial county of Al bany have also become New England soil.

being now included within the boundaries

Boss Dewey of Vermont.

of the State of Vermont.

Perhaps there is no subject of less importance and interest just now than the partisan politics of Admiral George DEWEY, and yet it occupied the attention of the House of Representatives for severa minutes on Wednesday.

Representative Powers of Vermont had been discussing the election of Senators by popular vote:

"Mr. Askond-Does the gentleman think it right hat we should change the whole form of this legisla ion simply to relieve Vermont of the 'bosses'

"Hr. Powens-Wall. I am happy to say to my friend the people. We have never had any bosses up there within my knowledge, until a week age last Sunday, when a Vermonter fought the great battle of Manila; and if he were in Vermont to-day he could not only control our Legislature, but he could control every man, weman and child in the State. [Applause.]"

Thereupon Coi. SULERR of New York put

"Mr. Suzzan-And he is a Democrat. [Laughter.]" Mr. Powens of Vermont was on his feet again in a jiffy: "Mr. Powens-I beg to essure my friend from New

fork that I have known Admiral DEWRY from his coyhood up, and if there is a stanch Republican or the face of the earth he is one. [Applause.]" And while Mr. SULZER was claiming the Admiral as a Democrat, and Mr. Powers was claiming him as a Republican, the exact truth about the politics of GEORGE

DEWEY of Vermont was stated by Con-

ressman Cummings of New York: "Mr. Cummusqs-I have listened with a good deal of nterest to what my friend from Vermont has said. especially in regard to Admiral Dawey. He said that Dewry is a Republican. I say that Drwry is an American. • • • Admiral Dewry is recognized by the American people not as a Republican, not as as ever had an opportunity to serve his country in

There's no doubt of it, and it is all that s necessary to know. That is why Admiral Dewey is boss to-day, not only in Vermont but in every other State of the Union. And that is the sort of politics needed now at Manila and in the Carib bean, but most of all at Washington.

Russia in Asia.

The Russians are losing no time in laying out and preparing to improve the territory of about eight hundred square miles in the Liso-tung peninsula which they now hold in usufruct from China, Admiral DUBAS-SOFF, commanding at Port Arthur, has issued a proclamation stating that the district under Russian jurisdiction extends from that place to a line drawn between Polantien and Pi-tau-wo in latitude 39" 25' N., but that unimportant cases are reserved, at the discretion of the Russian officials, to the local Chinese authorities, All the harbors, including Kin Chau, at the head of Society Bay, on the west side of the peninsula, are included in the area de scribed. Port Arthur, as has been officially announced by the Russian Government, be comes a purely military port, and has at present a garrison of 3,000 men which will shortly be raised to 5,000 by the arrival of reinforcements direct from Odessa. A number of six-inch quick firing guns have already been mounted on the batteries defending the entrance to Port Arthur, and a guardship patrols the entrance to the harbor at night. Heavier guns and large quantities of war material are being sent out from Russia on the vessels of the Black Sea volunteer fleet and on French steamers, a number of which have been chartered by the Russian Government for the occasion. The whole military force in the Russian limits of the Liao-tung peninsula-is to be brought up gradually to 20,-000 men who will be supported eventually by 50,000 more, distributed along the line of the Transmanchurian Railway, with the army of eastern Siberia as a reserve. This last force is about to be increased by an additional brigade of riflemen, and other augmentations are contemplated.

The partial adaptation of Talienwan to military purposes has necessitated finding larger accommodation for commercial objects elsewhere. This the Russian authorities believe can be obtained at Kin Chau, at the head of Society Bay, about forty miles north of Port Arthur, and engineer officers are at present engaged in making surveys of the locality for the purpose of securing a site for a railway terminus near a good anchorage. In order that there may be no future trouble on the subject the Russian Government has acquired by purchase all the town property at Port Arthur and is taking over possession, so that the construction of the necespary accommodation for the increasing garrison and of the Government arsenal and workshops may proceed without delay. At Ta-lien-wan new fortifications have already been begun and plans prepared for the construction of a dock which will convert the southern port into an important naval base as well as a military station.

At Wei-hai-wei a British officer was appointed, immediately after the arrangement for its cession by China was completed, to confer with the Japanese commander on the evacuation of the place, and it is intended to replace the last Japanese detachment by a regiment of British-Indian troops. On the departure of the Japanese, Che-fu, to the west of Wei-haiwel, will be given up by the British as a rendeavous for their Chine squadron, of

which the headquarters will be permanent ly at the latter place.

With regard to Kiso Chon, the German Government has announced that for the present it has no intention of making any extensive improvements or fortifications there, but, having attained a firm footbold, it will await the further development of af fairs with tranquillity. Herr vow BOLOW, speaking in the Reichsteg on the assurance given by the British Government that the occupation by the latter of Wel-hal-wel was not meant to interfere in any way with the political and commercial interests of Germany in Shantung, confirmed the announcement and expressed his satisfaction. At the same time, he wished it to be understood that Germany would not take any initiative in a partition of China, but would see to it that, in the event of such a thing taking place, Germany should not draw a blank ; he did not believe, however, that the partition would come to pass within a measurable distance of time In any case its position at Kiao Chou was guarantee to Germany of a full share of nfluence in the future development of the destinies of Eastern Asia.

In the meantime, the Chinese Government has called into its counsels, so it is reported, CHANG CHIR TUNG, the Viceroy of Wu-chang on the Yang-tse-Klang, reputed an able and honest administrator and a severe critic of the past policy at Pekin. He is said to be an inveterate enemy of Li Hung Chang and inclined to resistance in foreign policy. He was one of those who advised the temporary removal of the court to the south during the Japanese war, and it is considered that his summons to Pekin at this juncture has some thing to do with a revival of that question, If, as some think likely, the idea should now be adopted, it would have consequences not easily predicted.

Women at Public Dinners.

At a public dinner given by the National Sculpture Society last week at the Art Building in Fifty-seventh street a very interesting innovation was introduced, consisting in the attendance of women. Of the whole company of about two hundred and fifty diners, at least one-third were women. Their presence was invited especially by the society, and to the tables with which the tastefully decorated Vanderbilt gallery was filled they lent a charm of grace and refinement which gave the dinner peculiar distinction.

At some of the public dinners of religious societies, the Presbyterian, for instance, women have been included in the company during the last few years; but as they refuse to honor those occasions with their usual dinner dress, wearing their bonnets while at table, they indicate that, in their estimation, such feasts are not within the sphere of elegant social entertainments, but par take of the character of rough-and-ready affairs. They attend them very much as if they were simply public meetings. At the dinner of the Sculpture Society, however, many of the ladies were in full dinner costumes, and, as none of them remained covered, the function had the character of a formal dinner of ladies and gentlemen, and thus was made novel and distinctive.

It is not many years since women first egan to muster up courage to attend political meetings, yet now, in all exciting political campaigns, they constitute a large and an especially desired part of such gatherings. Formerly the presence of a woman on a public platform, more particularly as a speaker, was received with hoots of derision; ow ladies of great social refinement are frequently the colleagues of men in the direction of public assemblages and join with them in the making of the addresses. Their merely social activities also have given to the names of many women as much distinction in all parts of the Union as are those of men of the widest reputation. The sports of the present time bring together men and women in a spirit of comrade ship unknown in the past, and the introduction of women into many departments of industry and enterprise as comthe most striking of the developments of modern civilization. They are no longer apart, shut up by the prejudice of convention in the seclusion of domesticity. as if in a harem, but are coming out to take their share along with men in publie activities and in the influencing of pub-He opinion. The voice of half of society, hitherto silenced in the world of publicity,

now begins to be heard. The innovation of associating women with men at a public dinner, introduced last Tuesday evening by the National Sculpture Society, may be the first step toward the establishment of a custom which will be come general on such occasions. It would involve a change in the whole character of public dinners which might not be altogether grateful to men, since it would put them under the restraint always imposed by such presence, but that it would lend more grace and refinement to the feast cannot be questioned; and, perhaps, welcome innovation! it might tend to mitigate the affliction of prolix and laboriously funny after-dinner oratory.

If to-day is to be a day of prayer for vic tory over the Spaniards, why should not petitions go up likewise for the triumph of patriotism this week over faction and obstruction in

The German press has shown itself far from friendly to the United States in its discussions of the war.—New York Evening Post.

Less unfriendly, on the whole, than the press of the New York Evening Post, the leader of yellow and red journalism in the United States.

Unworthy Efferts at Discard.

rom the Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times It appears to be the deliberate purpose of some scoundfelly newspapers and news agendies to provoke cumity between the mass of the people of this country and the ten millions of Catholic population Every invention that malice can suggest is being tried to wound the feelings of Catholics—lies about the Holy Father, lies about the Catholic clergy in the Philippines, lies of every sort to connect someho the religion which Catholics profess with the cause and the incidents of the war. This moral torture is worse than that of the Indians at the stake, and re quires more herotem to stand it. The vite press which escends to this form of rascality should be scouted by every decent citizen. The men who print such stuff are traitors to the national cause in trying to sow the seeds of discord among citizens to face of the

From the Bulletin of the American Geographica

Boolety. The efforts of various departments of the Government at Washington to secure correct geographic information concerning Cuba have brought out strongly the general lack of precise information. It has been pessible to compile maps covered with names, presumably those of settlements, and with a setwork of lines indicating means of communication but as to whether these roads are passable, even by mests of pack animals, is a matter concerning which there appears to be much doubt and uncertainty, and is seems highly probable, from the reports of persons who have recently penetrated the interior, that many of the places named have no local application, there being possibly no resident in the neighborhood.

THE STARE OF START,

The Mingdow's Wrenblee Attributed Bather To two Entron or THE SUN-SUL The rise in the price of wheat produced by the war is the disturbances in Italy. The veiled anarchy, the bloodshed, the suppression of free speech, the confiscation of newspapers, the hideous poverty of which the cablegrams send nesuch pites accounts have their roots in the megalomania which has directed Italian policy for the last

When the work of Cavour and Victor Emman

nel came to its final development in 1870, and

five and twenty years.

Italy, at any rate on paper, was a united and pacified kingdom, the crying need of the country was internal reform. The inheritors of the Cavourish tradition had done their work. They and freed Italy from fereign control, shorn the church of its temporalities and induced the Pled-montese and Sidlians to lie down together. The men of '48, had they been living, might well have thought that Italy had all they had ever hoped to obtain for her. But the victory had been dearly won and was culpably misused The Right kept itself in power from 1861 to 1876 by creating an army of officeholders to parry the elections for them. The public debt had grown prodictionaly. A rigid policy of retrenchment and international isolation was called for, but neither the Right nor the Left had the courage to offend the bureaucracy that had fastened itself upon the country. Nor was Italy in the mood to at tend to the sober, plodding business of adminis trative reform. The feeling grew up that she had a greater destiny before her than the build ing up of a prosperous and orderly kingdom She wanted to make herself felt in the counci chambers of Europe, to rank as one of the grea powers, to show the world that now she had achieved her independence she was to be reckoned with as something more than a cipher in the family of nations. Accordingly, amid a thousand internal diffi-

sulties of the utmost perplexity that demanded immediate attention and called for the wisest and most tactful handling, she plunged in her chaotic condition inte a spirited foreign policy. No matter that the peasantry were overtaxed and disaffected, that provincial government was honeycombed with corruption, that the officeholders were pillaging the people in every commune in the land, that the Sicilians were on the verge of rebellion. All this was considered too trivial and humdrum for serious statesmanship. National dignity it was said, called for a balance of in the Mediterranean. National dignity, a little later on, demanded some ovtside protection against the Pope's efforts to regain his los provinces. The Triple Alliance, with its vassalage to Germany and its hostility to France, was the consequence. National dignity said that if Belgium was allowed a slice of Africa, Italy should receive something, too. The result was the attempted colonization of Abrasinia, which ended in the crushing disaster of Adows. To preserve her national dignity. Italy built a fleet she could not pay for, much less man, raised an army that was out of all proportion to her needs and set up a dependency in Africa that brought forth nothing but jobbery and dis

honor. Even so, the traveller who wanders through the maize and rice fields, the vineyards and orchards of Lombardy or down the long garden of Liguria, and talks with the most thrifty and ndustrious peasantry of Europe, may well wonder why Italy is so poor. A glance at the large ll-managed estates will give him an inkling into the cause and suggest the possibility of some such governmental purchase and redistribution of property as is going on in Ireland. But the real reason will be clear when he approaches a town and finds a heat of custom-house officials searching the baskets of the marketwomen at of such weight that the poor simply cannot be come honestly rich, an almost prohibitive tariff and a multiplicity of Government officials are the mainsprings of Italy's poverty. And they in their turn find their origin and justification in the blustering policy which Crispi adopted to bluff the world into believing Italy was a great

NEW YORK, May 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: Referring to Al fred Hayman's reply to a correspondent of THE SUR in reference to ticket speculators at Charles Froh paper will not be deceived by the statement tha the management of the theatre was no more re sponsible for the existence of that speculator than the writer of THE SUN letter."

The example set by Mr. Augustin Daly has so ofter been recited that it is unnecessary to dwell on details Suffice itso say that Charles Frohman knows as well as any one else how to prevent the purchase and sale of tickets by speculators.

It would only be a small pecuniary loss and the severance of friendship with the very enemies of those who are continually showing their appreciation of his abilities as a manager.

A fortnight ago I called at the box office of the Garrick Theatre to procure two orchestra scats for the third sexuing following, but was told there was nothing rick Thanker to procure two, orchestra, seats for the third evening following, but was told there was nothing except the last three rows. I asked where I could secure aisle seats in "F," "G," or "H," and was told they were on sale at the Glaey House. I purchased them there, and paid \$1 for the privilege. To whom did I donst the dollar? It is a well-known fast that did I donste the dollar? It is a well-known fact that "out-of-town" people do not purchase the tickets sold at the various hotels, but as this is denied by both theatrical and hotel managers for evident the hotel people securs tickets for their patrons from the box offices by telephone or otherwise, and if that is unreliable or expensive why not at least sell the tickets at cost? They will all tell you it is an "accommodation," and not a business. Why is it the second of out-of-town" patrons always have a block of the very heat seats from which to choose, while New Yorkers have to put up with the very worst? Surely we are "easy marks." "A New Yorkers."

The Colonial Barnes to Erect a Memorial to Gov. Clinton.

The Society of the Colonial Dames of America founded in 1890, has had prepared a tablet which it proposes to place on the façade of the Court House at Ringston, N. Y., in memory of Major-Gen. George Clinton, seven times Governor of this State and twice Vice-President of the United States, Gen. Clinton was first inaugurated on the 18th of July, 1777, as the first Governor of the State of New York. It is hoped that the presentation of the tablet will be made early in October. The model of the tablet is now on view at the exhibition of the Sculpture So-

There has been a heap of rubbish dumped about the patient seas,

And all cleaning bitherto has been a sham; It is time for my spring cleaning-and I hope you catch my meaning-For I'm going to slean 'em out,' says Uncle Sam. "And I'm going to rinse 'em down,

And I'm going to soak 'em out, and I'm going to sponze 'em off and make 'em clean And I'll do a handsome job with my scrubbing And I'll give a different aspect to the scene

val truck And the old missmal rubbish heaps of Spate began my vernal cleaning—and I think they know my meaning-For I turned my hose upon them at full strain. And I guess I swabbed 'em down,

And I guess I rubbed it in.

On the Philippines, a dumpground for the media

and I guess I swashed 'em off and made 'em clean; and when I've wiped 'em dry with my army mop, There'll be a different aspect to the sesus And I'll clean off Porto Rice and I'm going to wine

Four hundred years of lumber that its rubbish ho incumber—
If you wait you'll see it burn like kerosens. And I guess I'll sosp 'em down, And I guess I'll scour 'em off, and I guess I'll turn my hose on at full strain And then, when I am through, then old Cuba will

And poor filth-infested Cubs must be clean;

and there won't be any rubbish heaps of Spain. "She has blotted all the oceans and I'll wipe her off the seas.

And I'll cleanse the cluttered islands of her elime; And this is just the meaning of my vigorous spring

Fate's washing day has come-and it is time! well being. Our credit stands like Gibraltar, the securities of Epalu have shrunken to half value. And I guess when I have scaped 'em, and I guess when I have wrung 'em, When war resources were demanded apain resorted to the free coinage of sliver. Not even Bryan him-self dared suggest that the United States adopt this and I guess when I have hung 'em out to dry, Not a single blot of Spain on an island shall remain Not a single diet of opener then, says I."

And I think that they'll feel clopner then, says I."

Bast Waltun Foss.

OBNEUS PLAN FOR 1800.

driete Enquirtes to Population, Mertal Agriculture, and Manufacturing—Pro

vision Made for Statistical Information or Other Subjects-Growth of the Consus. WASHINGTON, May 14 .- If a new bill which the Senate Committee on the Census has reon the calendar for some time is passed, the Twelfth Census will be a radical departure from the Tenth and the Eleventh in the scope of its inquiries and the bulk of the resulting publica-

The bill provides that the Twelfth Census shall be restricted to inquiries relating to population, mortality, and products of agriculture and mechanical and manufacturing establishments The enumerators will have at most but four schedules to master and carry in their rounds, against thirteen at the Eleventh Census. In citles with an acceptable system of registration of mertality statistics and with the manufacturing schedules in the hands of special agents, there will be but two schedules. Regarding the publications in connection with thecensus it is provid ed that there shall be only the volumes ing to the four subjects of inquiry name. These volumes, it is believed, will be of only moderate size, four in number, and it is expected that they can be available for general use in 1902. Past experience shows that the census reports can be published thus early. The census of 1790, one volume of population, was published in 1792, that of 1800 in 1801. In 1810, for the first time, the census contained manufacturing and agricultral statistics. It comprised two volumes the last of which was published in 1813. The census of 1840 contained tables of statistics of Revolutionary pensioners, and; made four volumes, all published in 1841. The work on the four volumes of the census of 1850 dragged along until 1859, when the last was published. The first volume of the census of 1860 was no published until 1864, and the fourth and last in 1866. The Ninth Census, taken in 1870, was published in four volumes, issued in 1872. They comprised a general compendium, population and social statistics, vital statistics, and wealth and industry. The Tenth and Eleventh consuses numbered twenty-two and twenty-five volumes respectively. Publication of the Tenth Census was not completed until 1889, and some rolumes of the Eleventh Census are still in the hands of the printer.

Realizing the existence of a demand for statistical information on a great variety of topics more or less intimately related to, but not necessarily and inseparably connected with the taking of the decennial census, the bill provides that after the census proper has been completed the director is authorized to collect statistics relating to special classes, including the insane, feeble-minded, deaf, dumb, and blind; crime, pauperism, and benevolence births and deaths in registration areas; social statistics of cities; public indebtedness, valuation, texation, and expenditures; religious bodies; electric light and power, telegraph, and telephone business and street railways. The statistics thus collected need not necessarily relate to the year 1900 but may be brought up to date giving the reports a greatly increased value.

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The collection of statistics for these special reports may, result in, but will not necessary require or involve, the existence of a permanent Census Bureau. This feature of the bill opens the way for a practical demonstration of the utility and economy of a permanent Census Bureau. This feature of the bill opens the way for a practical demonstration of the utility and economy of a permanent Census Bureau without committing Congress to its establishment prior to a practical test of its usefulness. If Congress does not assign to the Census Bureau, the work of collecting statistics on the special topics referred to, then the work of the bureau would naturally terminate with the completion of the twelfth census.

The committees is of opinion, however, that if Congress deems it necessary to collect statistics upon any of these special topics, the provisions for continuous work by the Bureau must be retained in the bill or the effort to abridge or limit; the scope of the twelfth census, so as to secure more prempt publication of the reports must be abandoned.

An interesting feature of the bill is the part which deals with the appointment of employes for the bureau. It provides that they shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, subject to examination by the Director of the Census, as was done in the eleventh census. The argument for this runs: "The Director, who will be charged with responsibility for the prompt and efficient performance of the task assigned him can, and undoubtedly will, devise and strictly adhere to a system of examination calculated to test the fitness of applicants for employment destined to lead to more satisfactory results than could possibly be hoped for through any other channel. Rules and regulations promained at the fitness of applicants for employment destined to the Census should not be restrained and hampered by laws regulations

proviety be inflexibly applied to a clerical force to be quickly assembled and rapidly diminished as the work approached completion. The Director of the Census should not be restrained and hampered by laws, regulations, and rules not having special reference to the requirements of the particular and exacting service he will be called upon to render."

A report accompanying the bill gives a vast amount of interesting information regarding previous censuses. From this it appears that the censuses up to 1850 were all taken under the operation of the law passed March 1, 1790, providing for the first census. A Dew, act was passed May 23, 1850, which remained in force until March 3, 1879, when an act was passed for the taking of the census of 1880. The census of 1890 was taken under the set of March 1, 1889. This last-named act was amended no fewer than seven times, once so late as July 6, 1892. Ferms of the schedules used in all the several caumerations are given in full, illustrating graphically how the scope of the inquiries has grown in the years.

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The publications and the cost of the several censuses are also shown. A single volume of fifty-two pages published in 1792 contained the report of the consts of 1790, population 3,929,214, and the cost of the work was \$44,377. It was a return merely of the number of persons in the United States. The report of 1800, population 5,308,483, was of like scope, covering seventy-eight pages,2nd,3was,2ssued in 1801, the cost being \$66,609. In 1810, population 7,239,881, two volumes were issued, one in a year unknown, the other in 1813. They comprised 260 pages, One related to populations one to agricultural and manufacturing products. Cost, \$177,445. The same number of volumes, containing 264 pages, were issued in 1821 and 1823 relating to the census of 1820, when the population was 9,633,822. Cost, \$205,028. One volume of 163 pages contained the report of the census of 1890, population 12,866,020. This was so wetchedly printed that Congress ordered a reprint of the whole solition, which ran the cest up to \$378,543.

The report of the census of 1840, population 17,069,453, was in four volumes, comprising 1,457 pages. They included a compendium of the enumeration of inhabitants, the census proper, census of pensioners, and miscellaneous statistics. Cost, \$833,370. Four volumes formed the limit of the report up to the tenth census. In 1850, population 31,443,321, they contained 2,316 pages, and the cost was \$3,329, 027; in 1860, population 31,835,71, they contained 2,316 pages, and the cost was \$3,329, 027; in 1870, population 38,558,371, they contained 2,316 pages, mining laws and industries; water power; social statistics of cities; wages, process of necessaries; trade codesies, strikes and lockouts; defective, dependent and delinquent classes; power and machinery ecoployed in manufactures and industries; water power; social statistics of cities; wages, prices of necessaries; trade co

Why We Are Strong. From the Atlanta Divis.

ss, we may regard with great satisfaction the presen stable condition of the country. We are abundantly able to cope with the enemy. Thanks to the persistent efforts of a few determined men, we have but tleships that can both float and fight; this notwith standing the stilly gibes of the newspapers whenever the navy has been mentioned. Our army is on splendld footing, and may be recruited to any de sired number at short notice. Our money resources are practically without limit. We have the sympathy and moral support of the best and strongest nations of the world. In the eyes of all Christendom we stand forth uncompromised and powerful, proud of the past and confident of the future. found national policies guarantee our safety and

policy as a means of awailing war revenues. The public is not in a humor for nonceuss.

AGAINST MASTE IN CUBA. Gen. Wingate on Some Stifficulties in Can

Gen, George W. Wingate is high authority in all that pertains to the National Guard. He is seat known to army and guardsmen as the father of rifle practice in this country. It was be who built Creedmoor and introduced the system which has since been copied into the regular army, and has made marksmen of the regulars, who, when they first competed with the guardsmen at Creedmoor, made 135-the lowest score of all the fifteen teams that entered,

and not more than one-third of the top score. "Men of my age will understand me when I say that I hope the army will not be driven for ward by any desire to emulate the great deeds of the navy to make a premature invasion of Cuba," said the General. "Men of my age will remember how the cry 'On to Richtsond!' the army of the Union to advance when it was not ready. The result was Bull Run.

"The volunteers now in the field are not fit to campaign anywhere, but especially unfit for campaigning in Cuba. Before Scott marched on the city of Mexico he spent six months in preparing his men. The result was that his march was distinguished by a succession of victories. If our boys go down to Cuba now in their present shape they will die like sheep, not from bul lets of the Spaniards, but by reason of the climate. The Spaniards are all in fortified cities. They will stay there, and our troops will have to camp in the deadly lowlands about them. It would be madness to send troops to Cuba before the end of the rainy season. I don't think the Government really means it. I judge that Porto Rice, where the conditions are much better, is really our objective point, but I'm afraid of a collab thing being done to satisfy public clamot or because the army is anxious to catch up with

"The volunthers now in the field have the best of stuff in them, but they are not soldiers; they are not disciplined, they can't march, they don't know how to take care of themselves, they don's understand manœuvres. Another thing, they have no proper equipments. Their uniforms are all wrong for Cuba-won't do at all; their blankets are not worth anything. They have no proper shoes. The Women's Auxiliary Corps re-cently gave the soldiers at Hempstead \$200 worth of underclothing which they needed. I think that was a reflection on the State of New

"I think a good way to train the volunteers would be to start them out on a hundred-mile march, making so many miles a day and gradually increasing the distance. By that means, bivouncking each night in a different place, the regiment would learn how to take care of itself on the march, how to pitch camp, and make itself comfortable. It would grow inured to heavy marching order, and learn to take care of arms and equipments. If it had some regulars along to give it tone it would get more instruction in a week than in three months of present camp life. "The troops also need nandling by brigade

and division, so that they will learn the necessity of obeying orders and being at the place directed at the time directed. Without this, directed at the time directed. Without this, manœuvring on an extensive scale is impossible. Another thing our boys need before they make a move on Cuba is training in 'fire discipline.' A soldier can only carry from sixty to eighty rounds of ammunition for the Springfield rifle. 45 calibre, with which the National Guard is armed. The regulars are armed with the Krag-Jorgenson, and can probably carry 130 rounds, calibre being smaller. Either one of these men can fire all his ammunition in half an hour, and one of the faults of green soldiers in of these men can fire all his ammunition in half an hour, and one of the faults of green soldiers in battle is that they begin firing too soon, and keep it up when there is nothing to shoot at.

"To prevent this it is necessary that the fire should be under the strict control of the officers. This is the case in all modern armies. The officers in charge of the firing indicate the object, give the elevation and tell the number of shots each man shall fire. If the men are not trained to yield implied obsdience the result is that they will be without ammunition when is to most necessary. A recent report of the in-

that they will be without ammunition when is is most necessary. A recent report of the inspection at Camp Black shows that from 25 to 40 per cent, of the men are not only recruits, but are not even supplied with uniforms. Half the volunteers know nothing at all about the use of the rifle.

"All that goes to demonstrate that the volunteers at present are wholly unsuited for campaigning anywhere, especially in Cuba. Now, then, we have a regular army which for this purpose would muster about 18,000 men. They ought not to be used in Cuba during the rainy purpose would muster about 18,000 men. They ought not to be used in Cuba during the rainy season. The negro troops and immunes could stand the climate, probably, but they are only a handful, and the Spaniards have 80,000 troops in Cuba. They are poor in arms, equipment and discipline, but Manila shows that they will fight, and they are in possession of the fortified cities.

fight, and they are in possession of the fortified cities.

"I have known Cuba and the Cubans for a long time. I speak a little Spanish. I am a property owner of Sancto Spiritu and know what I am talking about when I say that to attempt a campaign in Cuba at the present time, which is the beginning of the rainy season, would be madness for our Government. During the rainy season it rains at least once, and often three or four times a day. The rain comes without any warning—in bucketfuls. Between rains the san shiftes out about 180° Eahr, in the sun and 98° to 100° in the shane. The effect of the heavy rains, alternated with great heat, is to give the unacclimated man a chill. In the cane fields sheltars are erected to which the negroes run

shines out about 180° E.hr. in the sun and 98° to 100° in the shade. The effect of the heavy rains, alternated with great heat, is to give the unacclimated man a chill. In the cane fields shelters are erected to which the negroes run when the sudden rain comes down.

"Yellow fever would not do us so much harm. It belongs in the clitics, and we could probably beat it by cleaning up, same as Bon Butler did at at New Orleans. But yellow jack is only one of the Cuban fevers. Rain and heat create decomposition and miasma. The soil of Cuba is a rich black loam, produced by the decay of vegetable matter. No one can sleep on it in safety. Spaniards and Cubans in their campaigning carry hammocks. No unacclimated troops could possibly campaign in Cuba during the rainy senson without suffering enormous losses through dysentery, country fever, broken-lone fever and the other forms of malaria. They have had some cases of beri-beri (like elephantiasis) in Cuban cities lately, but I don't know that they would cut any figure.

"There are no roads in Guba over which we could send supplies, or which would be practicable for artillery. When the Cubans bought dynamite guns from us they insisted that the guns be made four-said-shalf inch in place of six inch, as the guns have to be carried on muleback. The so-called roads are not graded, and are very much up hill and down dale. In the rainy season they are quagmires. The violente is the carriage of the country. It is like a doctor's gig, two-wheeled, and can traverse a road where an ordinary carriage would be upset.

"Close connection with our base of supplies would be necessary in Cuba. Weyler has destroyed the food-producing plants and trees, and has killed the cattle. I know a law and has complete would be necessary in Cuba. Weyler has elestroyed the sady, but not now. Weyler has end on the banna trees, and destroyed all food-producing plants and the cattle. The only thing my boys could find to keep them alive was the pith of the sango palm.

"The animais, insects and reptiles o

PRATT INSTITUTE WORK. Ritchen, Laundry, Ciny Models, and Bestgus

Yesterday was the closing day of the annual exhibition given by Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, of the work of its students. The wellkept kitchen and laundry, where the work had been done this year by the cooking and laundry classes, were much admired. Attendants were in waiting ready to answer any questions which might be asked them, and many adies took advantage of this opportunity to widen their knowledge of household affairs. One of the most interesting exhibits in the building was that of the free kindergartens of the city.

the city.

Examples of the clay modelling done this year by the children showed a considerable accuracy of touch and a perception of detail hardly to be expected of them. Some of the models were the result of a visit to blacksmiths. They showed the anvil and hammer which the children had seen the smith use and which they had imitated very successfully. That others besides the children had been interested in the work was evident, for specimens marked "mothers work" were to be seen upon the tables in large sumberss.

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The classes in the various branches of designing were well represented. The designs for book covers were especially noteworthy among the many which were exhibited. Most of them would bear comparison with the majority of those upon the market. The designs for wall papers and those for cotton fabrics were interesting and ereditable.